HIV/AIDS



Risk Factors:

Age

Those under 40 years old are more likely to become infected with HIV.

- Race/Ethnicity
 Blacks and Hispanics are at a higher risk of HIV infection.
- Gender
 Men who have sex with men (MSM) have high risk of becoming infected.
- Risky Sexual Behavior
- Perinatal Infection
- Having a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)

Having an STD increases the risk of HIV infection.

 Sharing of Needles or Syringes

Increases the risk of:

- Wasting Syndrome
 Causes the loss of more than 10% of body weight and muscle.
- Candidiasis (Thrush)
- Pneumonia
- Tuberculosis (TB)
- Invasive Cervical Cancer
- Dementia
- Hepatitis C

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks the human immune system by destroying white blood cells. With the disease, the body is less able to fight off infection.

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is the advanced stage of HIV infection. AIDS is often diagnosed when either the white blood cell count falls below a certain level or when a person with HIV develops certain cancers or illnesses.

The HIV virus is found in the blood, semen, pre-seminal fluid, vaginal fluids, and breast milk.

The virus is transmitted through sex (oral, anal, & vaginal) with an infected person, sharing of needles or syringes with an infected person, before or during childbirth, or through breastfeeding.

Facts

- In 2006, nearly 56,000 people were infected with HIV in the United States.
- Currently, over 1 million Americans are living with HIV.
- Nationally, of those diagnosed with HIV in 2006, Blacks accounted for 45% of all cases.

For more information and data go to www.SDHealthStatistics.com

Community Health Statistics Unit: 619-285-6479

Prevention

- · Practice safe sex.
- Do not share needles or syringes with others.
- Seek prenatal treatment if you are pregnant.
- Seek treatment for STDs.
- Get an HIV test.



Resources

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services aids.gov

National HIV & STD Testing Resources http://www.hivtest.org/

